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Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Whitson's brick building, nearly opposite the Pennsylvania House, and by fixtures himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful and skillful manner.

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April 13, 1874.—4f.

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Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted.
Office—J. A. Keller's new brick building, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. (Aug. 31, 74-4f.)

DR. E. BROWN,

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Announces that having returned from Dental College he is fully prepared to perform all operations in the dental line, in the most careful and skillful manner. Teeth extracted by the use of gas when desired. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
Office in Hutchinson's brick building, over Shotwell's store, East Stroudsburg, Pa. (April 22, 75.—1f.)

DR. S. L. FOULKE,

PHYSICIAN.

Office nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store.

Residence, formerly occupied by E. L. Wolf, corner South and Walnut streets, Stroudsburg, Pa.
March 23, 1875.—4f.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office and Residence, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. S. J. P. Prompt attention given to calls.

Office hours { 7 to 9 a. m.
1 " 3 p. m.
6 " 8 p. m.
April 16, 1874-1y.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 72-4f

WILSON PEIRSON,

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The undersigned begs leave to notify the public that he is prepared to sell at short notice personal property of all kinds, as well as Real Estate, at public or private sale.
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Collections promptly made.
October 22, 1874.

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McCarthy & Sons are the only Undertakers in Stroudsburg who understand their business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact.
June 18, 74-4f

The Sokos—Dr. Livingstone's Gorillas.

In his *Last Journals* Dr. Livingstone, while in camp, makes a somewhat extended entry to give the following interesting account of the sokos which he saw and heard of:—

Four gorillas, or sokos, were killed yesterday, August 24, 1869; an extensive grass-burning forced them out of their usual haunt, and, coming out on the plain, they were speared. They often go erect, but place the hand on the head, as if to steady the body. When seen thus, the soko is an ungainly beast. The most sentimental young lady would not call him a "dear," but he is a bandy-legged, pot-bellied, low-looking villain, without a particle of the gentleman in him. Other animals, especially the antelopes, are graceful, and it is pleasant to see them, either at rest or in motion; the natives are also well made, lithe and comely to behold; but the soko, if large, would do well to stand for a picture of the devil. He takes away my appetite by his disgusting bestiality of appearance. His light-yellow face shows off his ugly whiskers and faint apology for a beard; the forehead, villainously low, with high ears, is well in the background of the great dog-mouth; the teeth are slightly human, but the canines show the beast by their large development. The hands or rather the fingers, are like those of the natives. The flesh of the feet is yellow, and the eagerness with which the Manyema devour it leaves the impression that eating sokos was the first stage by which they arrived at being cannibals; they say the flesh is delicious. The soko is represented by some to be extremely knowing, successfully stalking men and women while at their work, kidnapping children and running up trees with them; he seems amused by the sight of the young native in his arms, but comes down when tempted by a bunch of bananas, and, as he lifts that, drops the child: the young soko in such a case would cling closely to the armpit of the elder. One man was cutting out honey from a tree, and naked, when a soko suddenly appeared and caught him, then let him go. Another man was hunting, and missed in his attempt to stab a soko it seized the spear and broke it, then grappled with the man, who called to his companions, "Soko has caught me;" the soko bit off the ends of his fingers and escaped unharmed. Both men are now alive at Bambaré.

The soko is so cunning and has such sharp eyes, that no one can stalk him in front without being seen; hence, when shot, it is always in the back; when surrounded by men and nets, he is generally speared in the back too; otherwise he is not a very formidable beast: he is nothing, as compared in power of damaging his assailant, to a leopard or a lion, but is more like a man unarmed, for it does not occur to him to use his canine teeth, which are long and formidable. Numbers of them come down in the forest within a hundred yards of our camp, and would be unknown but for giving tongue like fox-hounds: this is their nearest approach to speech. A man hoeing was stalked by a soko and seized; he roared out, but the soko giggled and grinned, and left him as if he had done it in play. A child caught by a soko is often abused by being pinched and scratched and let fall.

The soko kills the leopard occasionally by seizing both paws and biting them so as to "disable them"; he then goes up a tree and groans over his wounds, and sometimes recovers, while the leopard dies; at other times both soko and leopard die. The lion kills him at once, and sometimes tears his limbs off, but does not eat him. The soko eats no flesh; small bananas are his dainties, but not maize. His food consists of wild fruits, which abound: one, stafene, or Manyema manawa, is like large sweet sop but indifferent in taste and flesh. The soko brings forth at times twins. A very large soko was seen by Mohamed's hunters sitting picking his nails; they tried to stalk him but he vanished. Some Manyema think that their buried dead rise as sokos, and one was killed with holes in his ears, as if he had been a man. He is very strong, and fears guns, but not spears: he never catches women.

Sokos collect together, and make a drumming noise, some say with hollow trees, then burst forth into loud yells, which are well imitated by the natives' embryonic music. If a man has no spear he goes away satisfied; but if wounded, he seizes the wrist, lops off the fingers, and spits them out, slaps the cheeks of his victim, and bites without breaking the skin; he draws out a spear (but never uses it), and takes some leaves and stuffs them into his wound to staunch the blood; he does

not wish an encounter with an armed man. He sees women do him no harm, and never molests them: a man without a spear is nearly safe from him. They beat hollow trees as drums with their hands and scream as music to it: when men hear them, they go to the sokos, but sokos never go to men with hostility. Manyema say, "Soko is a man, and nothing bad in him."

They live in communities of about ten, each having his own female: an intruder from another camp is beaten off with their fists and loud yells. If one tries to seize the female of another, he is caught on the ground, and all unite in boxing and biting the offender. A male often carries a child, especially if they are passing from one patch of forest to another over a grassy space: he then gives it to the mother.

The Most Deadly Disease.

The most deadly acute disease from which the people of the United States are to-day suffering is pneumonia. There are not less than 2,000 cases at this hour in the city of New York alone. Many are nearly down with it who do not suspect it, and these can bring it on by a single act of indiscretion. Ten minutes on a street corner in the cold wind; a glass of brandy or whiskey; late hours and exposure at night; an evening in a badly ventilated church or theatre; any of these may permit the latent disease to manifest itself.

The disease attacks the lungs, but is not, as generally supposed, a species of hasty consumption. There is very little expectation in pneumonia, and in many cases none at all. The cold settles on the lungs, the air passages fill up with mucus, and death is due to the impossibility of breathing, or to the weakness which the disease brings on, as cautious dieting is necessary. When the trouble in the lungs is overcome, the patient is often left in so low a condition that it is impossible to make him rally. It is a rather singular phase of this deadly disease that the percentage of cases is as four to one in favor of men. Women very seldom suffer from it. This may be due to the greater exposure to which men are subjected, and to the more sedentary life of women, who do not suffer from such constant changes and such shocks to the lungs. The best preventive against pneumonia is to keep the mouth closed when going from a hot place to a cold, and breathe through the nose. It comes like a flash of lightning; there is no preparation or means of averting it. One may go to bed healthy, to all appearances, and wake up with the disease in full blast. Then it is simply a question of constitution. Medical skill avails but little, and physicians pursue but one course—to keep the patient in a warm, equal temperature; to give remedies as much as possible to clear the lungs, and to seek to keep up the proper animal heat. The patient ordinarily partly loses consciousness on the third day, and the crisis is reached on the seventh. If not dead then, there is a small chance of recovery, and all depends on the strength of the patient.

Pneumonia is far more fatal with us than it was years ago. We may attribute the increased mortality from this disease to a multitude of causes. Alcohol gives the disease more victims than all else. Other causes are steam heating devices, bad ventilation, and tobacco smoke. The devitalized heat of the steam pipes is most injurious to the lungs. The action of the heat on the iron coils sends off a deleterious gas, which seriously impairs the lungs, and render the inhalation of cold air are positively dangerous. Tobacco smoke dries up the mucus membrane of the throat and air passages, and dispels their action. Alcohol destroys the power of the stomach, and so lessens vitality that a simple "cold" speedily becomes pneumonia. These causes—added to the absurd custom of bundling up the throat and leaving the feet nearly without protection—are sufficient to account for the enormous mortality from this disease.

Put away your Concealed Weapons.

Persons who have been in the habit of carrying pistols, razors, dirk knives, sling shots and all other descriptions of concealed or dangerous weapons, will do well to leave them at home in the future. The new law makes it a misdemeanor to carry them and, upon conviction, impose a fine of not less than \$500 and an imprisonment of not more than one year, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court, for any person so offending.

The man who was killed in the miners' attack in Morrison's house, near Hazleton, last Thursday night, was Peter Mundy, a desperate character.

Hints About Houses.

Under the head of "Recommendations for Securing the Healthiness of Houses," the *Sanitarian* reproduces several tables of select maxims on the subject indicated. Here are some, for example, for securing proper ventilation:

Rows of houses should be arranged in parallel lines, the spaces between the ranks being left open at the ends. Confined squares and courts are very unhealthy.

The highest of a house, from the eaves to the ground, ought never to exceed the distance to the nearest building in front. Behind or at the side of every dwelling house, there should be an open space, exclusively belonging to it, at least fifteen feet across, measured in a direction at right angles to the house wall.

Back to back houses are unhealthy and inconvenient, and ought never to be built.

There should be windows to open on both sides of a house; where all the windows are on the same side, perfect ventilation is impossible.

Every room should have one or more windows opening into the outer air; the window area should not be less than one-tenth of the area of the floor; thus a room twelve feet by ten feet should have a window at least four feet by three feet.

At least half the window should open, and the opening should always reach to the top of the window, which ought not to be more than a foot below the highest part of the ceiling.

The form of a window frame which opens by swinging on a horizontal pivot is recommended in preference to the ordinary sliding frame, especially for cottages and other places where the window is of small size.

Rooms in newly-built houses should not be less than eight feet high; attics should be of this height over at least half their area.

Air-bricks should be inserted in the wall just below the level of each floor, to ventilate the space under the joists.

Bedrooms that have no fire place should have an air-brick near the ceiling; it is a good plan to make this to open by a hollow architrave above the window, so that the draught may strike upwards and not downwards.

Where gas is used, a ventilator and flue should be placed above the burner to carry off the burnt air.

In building a house it is recommended to leave air flues in the wall near the chimney, which may easily be done by building around quarter pieces, which are drawn up as the work proceeds.

Hydrophobia.

The following is sent to the *Country Gentleman* by Mr. J. F. Wilkey, Mt. Radford, Exeter, England:—The late celebrated Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Youatt, says: "I have repeatedly been bitten by my most undoubted patients, and I never have any fear." (He has had been bitten eight times, and his assistant as often.) Youatt's remedy was to allow the common nitrate of silver to filter into the wound. It decomposes the saliva, and in doing this destroys the virus. He says: "The actual cautery—the caustic potass—and excision are, in my opinion, unsafe and liable to fail. The nitrate of silver chases the poison into the very capillaries, and neutralizes it. Since I have known this, I always use it to any bite of a dog, sound or not, and am at rest."

The poison of hydrophobia remains latent on an average six weeks. The part heals over, but there is a pimple or wound more or less irritable. It then becomes painful, and the germ, whatever it is, ripe for dissemination into the system, and then all hope is gone. Nevertheless, between the time of the bite and the activity of the wound previous to dissemination, the nitrate of silver is a sure preventive; after that it is as useless as other means. The best mode of using the nitrate of silver, is by introducing it solidly into the wound. If already healed, the cicatrix should be rubbed and causticated away entirely.

Cure for Hydrophobia, Discovered by Dr. Buisson.—If bitten by a rabid animal, the patient to take a vapor bath, *a la Russe*, for seven successive days 93° to 134° Fahrenheit. For cure when the disease is decided: one bath rapidly increased to 70°, then slowly to 140° Fahrenheit. Dr. B. has had eighty cases, and was successful in all. He recommends it also for bites and stings of poisonous reptiles.

Glanders and hydrophobia are destroyed by the patient submitted to a vapor or air bath at 134° Fahrenheit; or better still, at 140°, at which meat begins to cook, and vaccine matter is destroyed in three hours.

Constables' Duties.

The rights of tenants and duties of constables are clearly explained in a recent case in which the prosecutor alleged that the defendant had ejected him from his house. It came out in the evidence that the constable did not read the writ of possession when he went to the prosecutor's house. In charging the jury the judge said that constables are a necessity in the community, but while the law gives them great authority, they should hold them to the strictest execution of their duties. A man's house is a castle, and it is asking little to show him by what authority he enters the house of any citizen; and it is his duty to read the writ or warrant by whose authority he is there. Should a constable enter the house of any citizen without legal authority he becomes a trespasser, and the occupant of that house has the right to use force to repel such illegal entrance, to summon assistance and swear out a warrant against the trespasser. Should, however, an officer of the law go into the residence of a citizen armed with the authority of the law, explain properly his purpose, he is protected by the law, and any assault or attack upon him is illegal, and renders its perpetrator liable to prosecution. It is a very serious thing for a man to enter the house of another and, with or without process of law, put him into the street. When the law confers such a duty upon the officer he should exercise it with care and with no unreasonable amount of amoungance, for it is in cases of this nature that many fights and disturbances occur. He should take care and not exceed the power delegated to him by law, and endeavor as closely as possible, to confine himself within the limits of his authority.

PEACHES ON THE PENINSULA.

THE CROP ALL RIGHT SO FAR—FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE.

Our reports on the extent of damage sustained by the orchards of Delaware and Maryland, telegraphed to the *Inquirer* immediately after the frosts of last week, have brought out conflicting accounts from various sources. The following however, may be regarded as authentic, being a statement from one of the most intelligent and reliable gentlemen on the Peninsula, himself an extensive fruit grower, and a competent observer of natural phenomena:—

ARLINGTON FARM, Sussex County, Del., April 27.—I regret to learn from your published reports of the state of crops in our neighborhood, that we have croakers here as elsewhere. The damage said to be inflicted by the freezing weather here last week is, in my opinion, greatly exaggerated. All the strawberries that were in full bloom at that time were killed, but these I estimate to have been not more than one-tenth part of the crop, so that we shall still have a full average yield, provided no further damage is sustained. The only real harm done so far is to delay our shipments a week or so.

In regard to our peaches, I have not been able to discover more than one bud or blossom in twenty killed. From present appearances there is every indication of a full crop. The trees may possibly be so injured that the fruit will not form, or, if formed, will drop off; but of this there is no certainty, and I prefer to look on the bright side. The peach trees present as healthy appearance as at any time before the cold snap, and cherry, pear and apple trees have not been hurt at all.

How to Cross the Street.

If ladies who see a team approaching as they are crossing a street will glance to see whether the driver observes them, and finding he does, will walk along as though there was no danger whatever, they will be much more safe than they generally are at present under such circumstances. Many ladies get frightened on seeing a team near them, go ahead a little, dodge back, glance about them with a look of extreme bewilderment, and then make a grand rush, as likely as not going in the direction they should not go, the driver of the team meanwhile reining his horses first to the right and then to the left, anxious to avoid inflicting injury, but unable to guess even where the lady will jump to next.

The *Lancaster Express* says that thirty-six boys of the Secondary schools of that city have it in contemplation to challenge the Board of School Directors to a spelling match. This is a capital idea and should be encouraged. Of course, if the challenge is tendered it will be promptly accepted. Such a contest would be as edifying as it would be interesting to the audience.

Another Important Decision.

We learn from the *Harrisburg Patriot* that the Pennsylvania coal company, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad company, and the Delaware and Hudson coal company, having refused to pay the tax on anthracite coal, under the act of 1868, from the time the new constitution went into effect, on the 1st of January, 1874, until the passage of a new tax act in conformity with its provisions, April 24, 1874, an appeal has been made to the court by the state. The companies dispute the legality of the tax, on the ground (1) that the statute of 1868 was abrogated by the new state constitution; and (2) that the tax upon coal intended to be exported beyond the bounds of the state, was such a regulation of inter state commerce as was in derogation of the constitution of the United States. Judge Pearson decides both points against the coal companies. He affirms that the new constitution did not suspend the operation of the act of 1868 or any other law necessary and proper to carry on the government pending the enactment by the legislature of statutes in conformity with the instrument; and that the tax levied by the state under the act of 1868 being a tax on the property and business of the corporations is not a tax on commerce, but an incidental burden on commodities, of the same nature as other taxes which enhance the cost of production, and therefore not in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The amount of tax in dispute is \$48,777.82. The cases will be taken to the supreme court.

California and the Fruit Crop.

According to the *San Francisco Bulletin* there is every prospect for another good fruit season in California, the cherries, pear and peach trees being in full blossom, and the apple trees beginning to bloom. In the adjoining Territories young orchards are coming into bearing, and so the market to which California has supplied green fruit is becoming abridged. The small valleys among the mountains are well stocked with fruit trees, and ere long fruit will be produced in those regions so good and cheap that it will be difficult for proprietors of old orchards a hundred miles distant to compete for the trade of the local markets. In view of these facts, the *Bulletin* predicts that the times will come when every farmer will cure his own fruit and store it away as he does his hay, the drying apparatus forming a part of every well regulated farm outfit.

A black bass weighing sixty pounds was caught at Pittston, recently.

The wheat crop in north Arkansas escaped injury by the recent freeze.

Chester county banks have an aggregate stock valued at \$2,251,705 41.

Robert Gordon, the wealthiest black man in Cincinnati, is worth \$60,000.

The Adjutant-General estimates the cost of maintaining troops in the coal regions at \$1000 per diem.

The Prince of Wales was installed as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England April 28th.

The President has appointed Judge Edwards Pierpont, of New York, Attorney-General, vice Williams, resigned.

At a Quakertown, Bucks county, spelling bee, irreconcilable was spelled "car-wreck-onsiebil." The speller still lives.

Peter Brockinridge, a New York boy, aged sixteen, convicted of highway robbery, was April 28th sentenced to eighteen years in the State Prison.

The York county court has ruled that no licenses will be granted to applicants who have been convicted of violating the License law within one year.

There is some anxiety in parts of Lancaster county over the appearance among cattle of pleuro-pneumonia, which is quite prevalent, especially near Eden.

A recent act of Assembly requires the executors, administrators, or friends of the deceased person, to put an affidavit on record in the Register's office, setting forth the day and hour when the death occurred. Friends and parties applying for letters of administration will do well to bear this important fact in mind, and thereby save much inconvenience in receiving their legal papers. The act in question can be found on page 134, Pamphlet Laws of 1874.